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Wilmington Journal.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., DEC. 3, 1863.

The News.

From Virginia we learn that the armies of Generals [illegible] are about to go into winter quarters, or [illegible] is to be, will take place at a point between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. The news from the [illegible] Factory. We cannot give full belief to [illegible] the occupation of Dalton by the troops of the Georgia and East [illegible] and Bragg. We may rest assured [illegible] such advantage to the utmost of his [illegible] Northern Georgia, the more so, as [illegible] we must think—all [illegible] of the Richmond [illegible] apprehend an [illegible] all this Winter.

[illegible] that Grant has [illegible] With full possession of the [illegible] Grant can, and no [illegible] against the [illegible] Dressing [illegible] prisoners as [illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible] adhere to the [illegible] session no [illegible] being [illegible] [illegible] to will [illegible] that some [illegible] in the currency. [illegible] action [illegible] are the [illegible] as many cases [illegible] sprout [illegible] every [illegible] that of this [illegible] the work soon [illegible] Congress will [illegible] Congress [illegible] [illegible] must be met [illegible] to say [illegible] to apply that [illegible] that unless [illegible] to arrest the [illegible] the other hand [illegible] the question is [illegible] bodily and [illegible] inconvenience, [illegible] to answer [illegible] have to be made [illegible] currency, and that to [illegible] inconvenience would be light [illegible] to which they are daily and hourly [illegible] country at large the subject is one of [illegible] the Confederacy is wholly a buyer, [illegible] purchasing at the present prices, is [illegible] a debt [illegible] contemplate.

We do not want to be understood as advocating the particular scheme of finance that brought forward at Columbia, [illegible] suggested at Augusta. We know [illegible] any other scheme is free from objection, but we [illegible] to find one that could make [illegible] that would not make it [illegible]

The Federal Gunboats, Acorn, Lime Berry, of North Atlantic Blockading squadron, [illegible] *Herald*, Hawks, that from the beginning [illegible] to the 1st of September, an aggregate of eight [illegible] and quite as many sailing vessels had been either [illegible] while in the act of violating the [illegible] the six weeks immediately preceding the [illegible] of October, several fast sailing vessels [illegible] added to the fleet off Wilmington. In the six weeks [illegible] it is evident that the [illegible] has been more largely increased. It [illegible] that no effort will be spared to cut off, if not entirely stop the trade carried on between this and foreign ports [illegible] the Bermuda, British West Indies.

The weather has [illegible] of a good deal. Indeed we may remark that [illegible] the stove in our office the mercury [illegible] a pleasant temperature.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY.—A correspondent of the English papers gives some interesting accounts of his Majesty of Dahomey, with especial reference to the revenues he derives [illegible] taxes. After discussing the manner of [illegible] into the country to capture the natives, the writer states that an export duty of $5 per head is paid to the King, which results in an annual income of $25,000 to the potentate. That in addition to this he collects several thousand cowries on slaves brought through his territories, which amount annually to the sum of $50,000 more. That the slaves which he himself sells annually at an average of $70 each, number about 2,000, and this gives him $100,000 a year. The total income of the King of Dahomey out of the slave trade is therefore over $200,000 a year.

From the New York World

Exchange of Prisoners

In an article upon the alleged barbarities of the rebels, the Commercial Advertiser omits to state that at the very beginning of the conflict the Administration made the mistake of proclaiming the privateersmen pirates; of confining them as felons; of having them tried as pirates. Again, it forgets that an exchange of prisoners was requested more than once by the rebels, and that the Administration refused it, until forced into that measure of good sense by the voice of the people, speaking through the press.

Again, has any request made by the rebel authorities for information as to acts reported to them to have been contrary to the rules of war, received an answer from our authorities?

Again, which side stopped the exchange of prisoners, contrary to the terms of the cartel?

If the Union is to be restored, it will be not simply by force of arms, but by the aid of convictions. Is a good understanding likely to result from looking only at one side of a question?

Does injustice ever fail to produce reciprocal injustice? Does the *Commercial* believe that of the bad passions evoked by war, and of the excesses inevitable to it, our officers, our troops and our officials have been totally free?

There are only two ways of conducting a war—one which seeks in every possible manner to diminish its necessary evils, and one which proclaims that each side shall make its own rules, and be guided by its own sense of right; one which admits, and one which denies reciprocal obligations. We believe that the spirit of resistance is increased by the latter course. We believe that the mistaken policy which has ruled our councils has bribed the South to fight more stubbornly.

We believe that the last Congress did more to make the Confederacy a "fixed fact" than all the abilities of the Confederate leaders. We believe the wretched squabble about paroles has made more men afraid of the service than any other cause. Nor does this detract either from their patriotism or bravery. A man who is willing to suffer the privations of camp and the dangers of a campaign, may well hesitate to rot in jail to gratify the obstinacy of a Secretary, to forward the views of a faction, or to serve the captiousness of a commission. The rebels offer to exchange upon the cartel. If we think it violated or suspect a trick, how easy to answer. Until the questions now in dispute under the cartel are settled, we can only make a special exchange upon the basis of it, man for man, so far as the prisoners go, and in the meantime let us see if we cannot clear up the difficulty. If we cannot do we will leave our differences to arbitration.

Is not such a course wiser than to bandy accusations of bad faith, which only serve to irritate? If the rebels are less gentle and humane than ourselves, is it wise to tell the world that men, whom we loudly hope to see fellow-citizens, and at great expense fight to keep fellow citizens, are brutes? Since writing the above, we see by a letter from Solicitor Whiting that the whole difficulty arises from the negro troops. Upon this point both sides, as we once tried to show, are in the wrong. But there have not been taken prisoners from us one thousand black troops. Reserve as hostages as large a number as have been taken, and exchange the residue.

If either the Confederate or our authorities wish to make "will stand for reason," upon the one so offending must the censure of inhumanity fall.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.—The *Mississippian* has intelligence from Vicksburg to the 31 ult. The report, published a short time since, relative to the arrival of numerous transports with Yankee soldiers, is contradicted. No troops had arrived there, except three negro regiments from Milliken's Bend. There had been but one or two boat arrivals per week for some time, the Yankees being afraid, on account of our guerrillas, to attempt a frequent navigation of the river above or below. The citizens had learned that the city would be garrisoned by negro regiments the coming winter, and were apprehending a perfect reign of terror.

The military commission appointed by Grant to meet on the 1st October, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining into the claims of owners of property in the city—in other words, to require the citizens to take the oath of allegiance to the Yankee government—had not met, but it was thought would do so on the 4th ult. The "loyal citizens" appointed on this commission are Rev. Mr. Hopkins and Judge Houghton. Grant's order had not been enforced in any way, and but few persons had taken the oath. Those who took it did so of their own choice. The generality of the citizens were as true as ever to the cause. They were suffering much, and presented appearances of great sadness, but were yet hopeful, believing that the time for their deliverance from Federal rule could not be very far distant. There was a universal disgust among all classes for everything relating to the Yankees, and but three or four young ladies had civilly received any of them as visitors.

Many persons, unable to get away from the city, or to find employment to make a living, were engaged in teaching little schools. The school in the basement of the Methodist Church taught by Yankees, and attended by three hundred and fifty negro men, women and children, was to be removed to the Baptist Church, which was repaired. There was no foundation for the report that Prof. F. M. Stevens was teaching the negro school at the Methodist Church. He had nothing to do with this dark institution of learning.

The Yankees were constructing a railroad along Cherry to Jackson street, and the work was progressing rapidly. The negro draymen were loud in their complaints against this enterprise, saying that the Yankees were building the railroad just to cheat them out of their rights.

There was a general stagnation of business, and no encouragement given to any department of trade by those in authority. Some of the citizens seemed to take this as an indication that the Yankees expected not to be able to hold the city long, though the fortifications were being strengthened and extended. The houses of Captain Jas. Cown, Benj. Hardaway and Mrs. Irvin, had been torn down to give place to fortifications.

The Yankees appeared to live and move in a state of trepidation from fear of Lee's cavalry.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The Approaching Session of Congress.

The country looks forward with profound solicitude to the approaching session of Congress for immediate action upon the currency, the great and vital question of the day. We have already indicated what, in our opinion, is the policy which the necessities of the occasion require. We cannot now only to express the hope that we shall have action and not debate. There is no time to be consumed in words or oratorical display. Forensic exhibitions would be as much out of place in the present exigencies of our financial condition as on board a vessel drifting into the current that goes by Goat Island. The roar of Niagara is in our ears, and Congress must bend to the oars with as few words as possible, or we go headlong over the cataract.

There are also certain things which it is as important for Congress not to do as those which demand its immediate action. It should abstain religiously from any exhibition of discord and faction. It should abstain from that qualification of the spirit of combativeness which may find legitimate food enough in the enemy who are thundering at our gates. If we must quarrel and fight, there are Yankees enough to satisfy all the longings of the most belligerent temperament. Let us not entertain our enemies and disheaten our friends by rancorous controversies and dissensions among ourselves, by grumbling and fault-finding, by magnifying our disasters and insisting upon finding scapegoats among ourselves to bear the load of all our misfortunes and reverses. Such exhibitions have the worst possible effect abroad. They discourage our friends, and induce the world at large to believe we are going to the dogs. They have already had their influence in delaying our recognition abroad, and, if continued, will postpone that recognition indefinitely. We should show a united front in adversity as well as prosperity, and pull all together, if we would escape the perils by which we are environed. Let Congress set an example to the country of harmony and forbearance, as well as of resolute determination to uphold our national honor and independence. Such an example is due to the great cause in which the interests of one and all are alike involved, and to the brave men who are fighting our battles, and whose lofty courage and devotion should be stimulated and sustained by a compact phalanx in the rear of united public sentiment and harmonious co-operation.

There is said to be a couple in Jeffersonville, Indiana, who have been engaged to be married for the past five years, but no time has occurred within that period when they were both out of the State Prison at the same time.

From the Illustrated News.

A Chapter for Old Young Men and Young Old Men.

BY REX.

And it came to pass that there was a certain King named Pharaoh, and his kingdom was on the Tiger-is, and the young man came to him to tribute pay unto him.

In those days, the young men would say one unto another, "Go to, and let us go up and fight against this Tiger that dwelleth in the halls of Pharaoh." Then they would arise, and gird up their loins and go against the Tiger.

Then would the Tiger arise and fight with them, and have the mastery over them, and prevail over them, and they would go out, carrying naught in their scrip, and their mouths would be full of courses and bitterness by reason of the emptiness thereof.

In those days, there dwelt a man who had walked in the presence of Pharaoh, and had considered the ways of the Tiger, and he said unto himself, "Now will I study the ways of this beast—even of this Tiger,—that I may learn his way, and understand the principle wherewith to slay him."

Then he did ponder on the way of the Tiger—with cuneiform studied he their ways—and, lo! he did find the principle—a certain thing—wherewith to war against the Tiger.

Then he rejoiced and was exceedingly glad, and said unto himself, "Now will I go up against the Tiger that dwelleth in the Halls of Pharaoh, for he shall be delivered into mine hands, and I will prevail over him by reason of the *dead thing* that I have discovered against him."

Then he rose and went up against the Tiger, carrying with him shekels of gold, and shekels of silver, and shekels of brass.

Now when the Tiger saw him coming afar off, he rejoiced and said—'Now will I possess myself of the shekels of silver, and the raiments.'

Then the man drew near and did lay his shekels of silver upon the *Queen*, and the *Jack* did he *copper*.—But, lo! his principle did fail him, and the Tiger did prevail against him, and discomfit him, and he did go out empty and hated of himself.

Then did King Pharaoh speak a parable, and in this wise:

"A certain man did go a fishing, and did cast in his line for fish, and his line did slip from his fingers and did sink unto the bottom. Then he did take another line to drag on the bottom, and he lost that also. Then he did borrow yet another line from a neighbor, but this line did escape out of his hand and sink also. Then the man was wroth, and did say, 'Now will I take my pothooks and drag for the lines that are lost.' And he went his way, and did cast in the pot-hooks; and, lo; they did cleave unto the bottom, and the line did break and he lost them likewise.

"So, also, with him that fighteth the Tiger, and even thus will he lose that he hath. For whose betteth without a principle will be in danger of losing; out whoso hath a *dead thing* the same shall lose his pot-hooks in the day wherein he betteth."

A LEGAL ARGUMENT.—In the good times now gone, Johnse Hooper reported the following case, the speech in which he pronounced to be the greatest he ever heard. Its logic is certainly as exhaustive as Abe Lincoln's:

A fellow was indicted up in the Old Ninth, when Tom G——t was solicitor, for gambling, to wit: playing "short cards," at a certain locality known as Frog Level. Col. ——— defended him, and contended before the jury that though the State's evidence 'tended' to show that his client, with a bottle of liquor in his pocket, accompanied the crowd, who, it was shown, did actually play, yet it never did, with actual certainty, locate him as one of the players. Said he, by way of peroration:

"Gentlemen of the jury, the witnesses have told you that Peter Wyatt was thar, and a playing; for he noticed his hand and it was a full on queens. Harry Snow was thar, and *he* was a playing, for *he* hilt two little par. William Upson was thar, and *he* played; cause witness noticed in particular that *he* had nothin' but an ace. Bill Conner was thar, and *he* played gentlemen; and he had the bully hand—four high heeled jacks!

"*But*, gentlemen, when I come to ask him about Abraham Pitkin, my client's hand, what did he say, gentlemen? Why nothing, gentlemen, except that it Abe hilt any hand, he disremembered what was in it.

"And now, gentlemen of the jury, because my client was seen going down to Frog Level with a bottle of liquor in his pocket, and the witness can't remember as he hilt any hand at all, when bully hands was out, and him the best player in the crowd, is that—*is that*, I say, gentlemen of the jury—is that any reason that my client was guilty of the crime of gambelling?"

A MARRIED MAN ELOPES WITH A YOUNG LADY.—*He Robs his Employers of several Thousand Dollars*:—We were Saturday put in possession of the following facts, which are entirely reliable: A man by the name of Isham Horn, who has for some time been employed by the firm of Hanons & Millard, doing a military and naval collecting business in Sonora Missouri, and who was entrusted with the money of that firm, eloped a short time since with a young and beautiful lady of that place, taking seven thousand dollars of his employers' money with him.

Mr. Horn has resided in Missouri for a number of years and was the head of a large and interesting family. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him. Not long since he made the acquaintance of a beautiful young lady residing in the same town, by the name of Sallie Kersicky, and that acquaintance soon ripened into affection, and the two were often seen together, but owing to the high standing of both parties nothing was thought of the matter. Soon afterwards an elopement between Horn and Miss Kersicky was agreed upon, and they, under the pretext of taking a buggy ride, left that city, since which time nothing has been heard of them. He left his family in a destitute condition. What direction the guilty pair took is not known, but it is supposed they came in this direction, and are probably living in some portion of this State or Indiana under assumed names.

Louisville Democart.

THE SOUTHERN YELL.—A young officer gives the following account of a yell of triumph at Chickamauga:

Late on Sunday afternoon, the enemy having been driven from his entrenchments, our entire army paused, as though to view and meditate upon the desperate work it had just accomplished. There was a lull, as if both armies were tired of that terrible strife and carnage. Suddenly, miles away on our extreme right, Hood's boys sent a shout—a shout of triumph, solid, invigorating, unmistakable. 'Twas peculiar to Southern troops, and all instantly knew what it meant—Quickly it was caught up by the next command, and the next, and thus, with increased volume, it passed on to the left. Each command, in its turn, caught up the refrain and added to the chorus, none dropping it, however, and soon those old woods and hills rang again with the spirit-stirring yell.

Imagine, if you can, the electric thrill that ran through the nerves of such an army as ours. After a long day of hard fighting the dull roar of cannon turned to the sharp rattle of musketry, and this followed by that triumphant chorus of human voices. None can describe the electric, thrilling effect of this Southern anthem, as it echoed among those grand old mountains. It touched the sublime, and doubtless accelerated the retrograde movements of the foe.

'Twas as if some old king of the forest, after a hard fought but victorious field, had shaken his terrible mane and made his native woods tremble again with his defiant roar.

Market Reports.

Foreign and Domestic Markets are reported very active. Cheese is particularly active in warm climates. Cotton is going up and Whiskey is constantly going down. Flour is advancing to the standard of $100 a pound; and Bacon $50 for a smell of the place "where the Bacon used to be" in the grocery stores; Sugar cured Hams $100 a smell. Liverpool Salt is unapproachable; and as the enemy have possession of nearly all the salt works, no man can be fairly said to make his salt; consequently, Coast Salt is very co(a)stly.—There is said to be no Beef in market now; there is nothing but venison to be had—at least it is all *dear meat*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., VA., Dec. 2d. 1863.

No fighting to-day. The enemy still make a show of force in our front, but are believed to be falling back behind the Rapidan river without a fight, or going to Fredericksburg to winter. The weather is much milder.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., VA., Dec. 3d, 1863.

The enemy have recrossed the Rapidan. They came and returned without a fight. One hundred more prisoners go to Richmond to-day.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE, C. H., VA., Dec. 3d, 1863.

The enemy recrossed the Rapidan on yesterday and during last night, at Germanna Ford, distance 15 miles from their line of battle on Tuesday, going towards Culpeper C. H. The enemy began falling back about dark on Tuesday night and was not discovered by us until nearly day. Our forces pursued and captured the prisoners previously reported, besides some fifty sent in to-day, and more are reported coming in. The enemy left nothing in their retreat. They brought over the whole army, consisting of five corps of infantry, numbering sixty thousand men, besides artillery and cavalry. Five hundred prisoners were certainly captured during this raid of Meade's.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 2d, 1863.

Contrary to general expectations the engagement between the armies of Lee and Meade has not yet taken place. Each side apparently is waiting an attack from the other.

An officer from Orange county to-night expresses the belief that Meade is slowly receding from Ming Creek towards Fredericksburg. If this be true his object is either to occupy that town for winter quarters, or, having the inside track, to make it a starting point of a race for Richmond.

The weather is clear and the temperature milder.

A special dispatch to the Sentinel, dated Orange C. H., Dec. 2d, says that our cavalry made a successful attack on Gregg's division on the plank road, in the rear of Meade's army, on the 29th. We captured a Federal camp, one hundred and ten prisoners, a number of wagons, and killed and wounded many of the enemy.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3d, 1863.

The following was received last night dated

ORANGE C. H., VA., Dec. 2d, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper:

The enemy retreated during last night. Pursuit was made this morning, but he had recrossed the Rapidan before we reached it. A few prisoners were captured.

Signed, R. E. LEE, General.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 3d, 1863.

The community has been in good spirits to-day at the changed aspect of affairs consequent upon the retreat of Meade's army and the re crossing of the Rapidan by Meade. Some believe that the latter fell back to escape the humiliation of a defeat which awaited him; but his retreat is regarded as an evidence of weakness as well as timidity.

The President's message has been completed and is said to be longer than his last message to Congress.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point to-day. No papers yet received, but it is reported that the Herald, of the 1st inst., admits a loss of forty thousand men in the various battles and skirmishes in Northern Georgia.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. BRAGG.

RICHMOND, VA. Dec. 3, 1863.

The following was received last night dated

DALTON, GEA., Dec. 2d, 1863.

GEN. S. COOPER:—

The enemy have fallen back across Chickamauga, destroying everything in their route, including railroad track and bridges. Their loss was very heavy in their attack on our rear guard, under Gen. Cleburne.

(signed.) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen'l.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2, 1863.

Nothing unusual this morning. No further firing on the city.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4, 1863.

Nothing new this morning. No further firing on the city.

FROM ATLANTA—OUR TROOPS IN LINE OF BATTLE.

ATLANTA, GEO., Dec. 1st, 1863.

The Intelligencer of this morning has a special dispatch dated Dalton, Nov. 30th, which says that Cleburne's division engaged Osterhaus one mile this side of Ringgold on Friday morning, driving him back with a loss of fifteen hundred, and capturing three hundred and twenty prisoners and four stand of colors.

Kelly's cavalry whipped the enemy at Cleveland, with great loss, on Wednesday.

Anderson's and a part of Stewart's forces gave way on the left right centre on the 25th, and not Stephenson's.

The enemy are in our front at Ringgold. Our troops are in line of battle on the advance.

News was received to-day at Headquarters of the capitulation of Burnside to Longstreet.

Captain Cabel Breckenridge and Maj. James Wilson, of Breckenridge's staff, were taken prisoners on the 27th ult.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY—FROM KNOXVILLE—THE YANKEES RETREATING FROM RINGGOLD.

ATLANTA, GEO., Dec. 2d, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Intelligencer, dated Dalton, Dec. 1st, says that the enemy are entrenching at Chickamauga.

The enemy have crossed two divisions over the Tennessee—one at Cotton Port and one at Kingston.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Charleston.

Wheeler left Knoxville on Tuesday last. Our lines are within two hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's breastworks. Longstreet was in fine spirits and expected the enemy daily to surrender. He had fortified the hills across Holston river, commanding Knoxville.

The report of the surrender of Burnside is believed but not officially confirmed.

The enemy burned a portion of Ringgold to-day and retreated, destroying the bridges and railroad track to Chickamauga.

The enemy hold Cleveland and are advancing on Charleston.

Rumors are current that Gen. Bragg has resigned and Gen. Hardee is in command temporarily.

FROM LONGSTREET'S FORCES—GEN. BRAGG BELIEVED FROM HIS COMMAND.

ATLANTA, Dec. 2, 1863.

The Register says that a Lieutenant from Gen. Cobb's Legion, left Longstreet's command on Saturday last at 2 o'clock. Gen. Ransom, with Buckner's Division, under Bushrod Johnson, had joined Longstreet. A portion of Longstreet's forces are on the North side of Holston river, near Knoxville. Burnside was completely surrounded—prisoners and citizens coming into our lines, report the enemy nearly cut of bread, but have some meal left. The enemy burn a house every night to prevent our storming the city. Brownlow has escaped, but our forces captured his type and papers, 10 miles from Knoxville. Our forces have plenty of supplies, but salt is scarce. All the Union families of Sweet Water Valley went off with Burnside and are now in Knoxville. Our forces on the way captured at Lenoir Station 110 wagons, loaded with baggage of every description.

A special dispatch to the Intelligencer, dated Dalton, Dec. 2nd, states that Gen. Bragg has been relieved by the President at his own request. Bragg was serenaded last night by the band of the 4th Florida Brigade. Bragg was called out and said: Accept my gratitude and heartfelt thanks for the compliment. The associations long existing between us cease to-morrow. He alluded to the many bloody battles fought during this revolution, referred to the buried brave in a most feeling and touching manner. He took a long and sad farewell, and assured them that the memory of the association would ever be held fresh in his memory. Gen. Bate was called for and made a most beautiful allusion to the career of Gen. Bragg, ending with the assurance that, with Union and harmony, Tennessee next Spring and Autumn would be restored.

Bragg and Bate were most vociferously cheered, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Breckinridge and Hardee made appropriate speeches.

A corps of 15,000 passed through Cleveland yesterday, on their way to Benton.

The report by the Savannah Republican of the desertion of Col. Halor guist, of Bragg's staff, is basely false. He acted most gallantly at Chattanooga as chief of artillery.

Nothing official from Longstreet.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

BRISTOL, Dec. 3, 1863.

Couriers from the front state that Longstreet had carried the enemy's works in the northern portion of Knoxville, capturing two Tennessee regiments, and had demanded the surrender of the city on Monday.

FROM TEXAS AND TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, Dec. 2, 1863.

The Register has advices from Texas to the 26th ult.

The two Yankee corps of Orrand and Franklin have abandoned the campaign in Louisiana, and that State is as free from Yankee rule as when Banks besieged Port Hudson.

Gen Walker maintains the blockade of the river between the mouth of Red river and Morganza, and nothing but ironclads can pass.

Discouraging accounts are given of desertions from Price's army since Holmes resumed command.

Banks, with 5,000 troops, occupies Brownsville. He did not capture more than fifty bales of cotton.

Cortinas, the Mexican guerilla chief, has pronounced against Juarez and the French, and holds possession of Matamoras, thereby increasing the difficulty of trade by the Rio Grande.

Special to the Evening News.

ESCAPE OF MORGAN AND HIS STAFF.

MOBILE, Dec. 4, 1863.

GRENADA, Dec. 3, 1863.—The Memphis *Argus* of the 2d has dispatches from Cleveland in confirmation of the escape of Morgan and all his staff from the Ohio penitentiary, by digging through the walls. One thousand dollars reward is offered for Morgan.

The guerillas are numerous on the Mississippi. The steamer Black Hawk was fired into below Red river, and the pilot killed; the Texas was burned.

Gen. Hurlburt has issued an order that all military goods not in accordance with the Yankee regulations, must be shipped North from Memphis. Ten or twelve houses are named, and required to ship their goods North.

From the United States.

From Northern papers of the 25th, 26th and 27th ults., we glean the following:

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The following official despatches have been received at the War Department:

Chattanooga, November 24, 12 p. m.—Yesterday, at half past 12 o'clock, General Granger's and Palmer's corps, supported by General Howard's, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets, and carried his first line of rifle pits between Chattanooga and Carlen's Creek. We captured nine commissioned officers and about one hundred enlisted men. Our loss was about one hundred and eleven men.

To-day General Hooker, in command of Geary's division, of the Twelfth corps, and two brigades of the Fourteenth corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of five or six hundred prisoners. The killed and wounded are not reported.

There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after nightfall, but our troops have gallantly repulsed every attempt of the enemy to re-take the position.

Gen. Sherman crossed the Tennessee River, before daylight this morning, at the mouth of South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps, one division of the Fourteenth Corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge. Our success, so far, has been complete, and the behavior of our troops admirable.

(Signed.) GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25, 6 p. m.—The fight to-day has progressed favorably. General Sherman carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the Tunnel and his left at Chickamauga Creek. The troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and the point high up. I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy. Gen. Hooker reports two thousand prisoners taken besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

Signed U. S. GRANT, Major General.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25.—Bragg evacuated the summit of Lookout Mountain last night, and our troops occupy it. The enemy, however, still hold the rifle-pits on the base of Missionary Ridge.

(*The Latest*)

Further despatches from Thomas and Grant confirm their victory at Lookout Mountain. Claim *forty* pieces of cannon, but still mention only two thousand prisoners. Press despatches speak of *six* thousand prisoners; they also say that the Government at Washington hears of *three* thousand, but the Generals claim only *two* thousand. The Washington correspondents declare that the Government has issued peremptory orders to Grant to "pursue Bragg and crush him, or compel a surrender."

CHATTANOOGA, Nov 25—7.15, P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief.

Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg. Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle pits in Chattanooga valley, and Missionary ridge entire, have been carried and are now held by us.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Official information, received from Gen. Burnside down to the 23d, induces the belief that he is safe. He will be supplied and reinforced.

Bragg's force is on the retreat, and our forces were pursuing this morning.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—Midnight.

To Maj Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:

The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday. We carried Missionary Ridge from near Roseville to the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about forty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of prisoners.

We captured two thousand prisoners, of whom two hundred were officers of all grades—from colonels down.

We will pursue the enemy in the morning. The conduct of the officers and troops was everything that could be expected.

Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points.

Signed GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

The reports from Chattanooga, received at the War Department, represent that three thousand prisoners were captured from the rebels yesterday, with fifty cannon, five thousand stand of small arms, and ten flags.

The rebel forces are utterly routed to-day, and in full retreat towards Dalton, Georgia. They are burning the bridges after them to retard pursuit. They are also burning their depots and stores, and abandoning or destroying everything that will embarrass their flight.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—The Journal's special despatch from Chattanooga, 25th says:

Gen. Breckinridge's son has just been brought in a prisoner.

Among our killed are Captain Barney, Lieutenant Wise and Colonel Putnam. Among our severely wounded are Captain Daniel O'Connor and Captain Browse. Among our wounded are Lieutenant Colonel Gillmore, Captain Davis, Adjutant Tucker, Lieutenant Colonel Heath, Major Johnson and Adjutant Bond.

Our camp fires last night were blazing along the crest of the whole ridge, a distance of eight miles. Bragg was expected to withdraw under cover of the night. At dark Bragg was in line of battle to cover the Knoxville Railroad, but it is believed he will not hazard another battle.

Our army is aglow with enthusiasm, and eager to pursue. Prisoners report the rebel army terribly demoralized, and incapable of offering serious resistance, and also that Bragg will fall back to Atlanta. Gen. Brannan occupies Tunnel Hill, which completes our line along the whole length of Missionary Ridge.

The Southern Club in Liverpool.

On the 16th ult. a magnificent banquet, says the Liverpool *Post*, was given by the Southern club in that city, to a large number of conspicuous gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P., and Mr. Spence. The president of the club is Victor Pontz. After the first toasts to the Queen and members of the Royal Family, the main business of the evening began. Our readers will be interested in the extracts which we give below:

Mr. Beresford Hope said:—I am not sentimental, I am going to give you a toast, not sentiment. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, there is such a thing as ancient history, and ancient history involves records of the Medes, Assyrians, and the United States. [Laughter.] Now, on the leaves of this ancient history there was a thing used to come over the ocean, wafted by the zephyrs on the leaves of the *Knickerbocker* and other journals, which was, that we and the people on the other side of the ocean were one and the same people, speaking the same language, having the same literature, the same traditions, having the same Shakespeares, the same Newtons, the Pitts, and the Washingtons, all of which were felt to be the common property of the English-speaking people. That thought has deeply penetrated me; and when I see a man born in any of the four quarters of the globe where the English language is spoken—where the English principle can be traced—where English institutions reign—when I see such a man as that is said out beyond its bounds, I say "God speed our brother;" and when I can see a man who lives in so many lines of wisdom—great in many signs of wisdom—great as a soldier; so modest to turn his greatness forward—great in the council—great in debate—great with his pen—greatest of all with that calm and supreme wisdom; that sublime contempt for passing popularity [cheers] on which greatness depends—which the Ruler of the country must put on if he means to rear his progeny to last glorie—when I see such a man—when I know such a man is born of an English race—when I see that such a man speaks the English language—when I see the system of which he gives expression, I say I hail such a man, it such a man there be living on the face of this earth [cheers] And I say all Englishmen here must hail him too; but speaking in a mixed assembly of our one common people, who are somehow politically divided into two nations—and I believe that that man is, as England is, only a fellow citizen of our great Anglo Saxon race, the representative of supreme authority—the idea of law and order, of Government, and the centre of Confederate loyalty. I say, then, that that man is the one whom we could all receive with all the love and honor and respect. I therefore, without further prelude, give you the health of one whom, in this room, we all recognize; [cheer] one whom we hope, ere many months are over, will exchange those active acts of authority and of diplomacy which heads of great States must exchange with each other. [Cheers] I give you "The health of His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States of America." [Loud cheering.]

The toast was drank amid every demonstration of enthusiasm.

Then followed a toast to the memory of Stonewall Jackson, which was offered by the President of the Club, accompanied by a brief and touching speech.—It was drunk "standing, and in solemn silence."

The next toast was to the "Army and Navy of the United Nations of the Southern States and Great Britain." This was responded to for the army by Capt. Bullock.

The Chairman proposed "the health of the guest of the evening, Mr. Beresford Hope," [loud cheers,] in whose praise too much could not be said for the interest he had taken in the Confederate cause, when it was not smiled upon by other men.

Mr. Beresford Hope, in responding, said he took up the cause of the Confederate States because he found among other things a good, devotional, God fearing, honest people, both men and women, while in the North he saw greed, avarice, ambition, and unprincipled lust of empire. [Great cheering.] He had made his choice, and by his election he would stand. [Renewed cheering.] The cause had often seemed a losing one, but he had never lost heart, and if he might prophesy, as far as man could be allowed to prophesy, he would venture to say that the cause of the South would be crowned with a glorious success. [Great cheering.]

The Chairman gave "The health of the heroes—the brave defenders of the city of Charles on."

The toast was drunk amid rapturous applause.

Mr. Pritchard, of Charleston, responded, in a fervent and patriotic speech, in the course of which he declared that it might be in the designs of Providence that the foot of the Yankee should pollute the city of Charleston; but that if it did it was within his knowledge that never—never—never would the city yield until every man in it had down his life blood in the ditch, and every woman was driven from the place at the point of the bayonet.

[Tremendous cheering.]

A bill has been introduced in the Mississippi Legislature making Confederate notes a legal tender. Where is the Constitution?—*Savannah Rep.*

A slight mistake. A bill has been introduced in our Legislature asking Congress to pass a law making Confederate notes a legal tender. It is a well established fact that the State cannot make anything a legal tender except gold and silver; but it is contended that Congress has the Constitutional power to make the notes of the Government a legal tender.

Mississippian.

The Journal of Commerce furnishes the following account of some of the principal edibles of the recent ball given to the Russians by the New Yorkers: 12,000 oysters, 2,000 of them pickled; twelve monster salmon, weighing thirty pounds each; 1,200 game birds; 250 turkeys; 400 chickens; 1,000 pounds terrapin; 100 pyramids of pastry; 1,000 large loaves of bread; and 3,500 bottles of wine.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—A letter received in Philadelphia from Wilmington, N. C., says that about the 20th October three vessels loaded with Baikly guns, saltpetre and fifty thousand Enfield rifles, succeeded in running the blockade into that port. The writer of the letter adds: "Two or three iron clads at the mouth of the Cape Fear would effectually quench the blockade running business in this quarter." Immense fortunes (in gold) he says, have been made within the past nine months by parties engaged in this contraband trade.

COMPLIMENTS TO "BEAST BUTLER."—The Chicago Times thus presents the compliments to "Beast Butler" on his assignment to a new department:

President Lincoln has adopted a "policy" which we can cordially indorse, as an accomplishment of Emerson's theory of compensation. He has sent Beast Butler back to his old field at Big Bethel, the scene of his only encounter with unarmed rebels during the war, and where he won as much glory as over the rebels in crinoline of New Orleans.

Baltimore city has been included in the limits of Butler's new department. Heaven should have mercy on this unhappy city, for Butler after Schenck is like Caligula succeeding Nero.

WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER A SCHOOL in January next. I teach the classics, French, both Latin and English.
GEORGE PADDISON.
Grovely Hill P. O.,
Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 19th 9-5t

SAMUEL W. HOLDEN, Adm'r } Petition for sales of Real
to the Court.
vs. } Estate to assets.
IT IS ORDERED by the Court that the prayer of the petition be granted that notice be given by publication in the printed papers of this county and posting at the Court House door and three public places in the county, that all persons interested may appear before the Judge of Superior Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Wilmington on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and that a copy of this order be published for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, and notice be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Herald, Fayetteville Semi-Weekly News and Washington Whig, and that they appear at the next term of this Court. Test: said petition at the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1863.

MISSING.

[illegible] Weekly Journals are missing [illegible] them will confer a [illegible] which we will pay 50 [illegible]

Congress.

[illegible] to put one into the co[illegible] question. That is indeed the [illegible] excites the deepest interest, [illegible] receive the earnest attention of both [illegible] and prompt action may be [illegible] to the reduction of re[illegible] Navy, or any [illegible] Executive Departments, [illegible] extraordinary efforts [illegible] Work, re[illegible] work is the thing wanted and nothing else, [illegible] displays a factious spirit or a [illegible] will be deserving marked to [illegible]

[illegible] ability or [illegible] Do [illegible] who is [illegible] opposition [illegible] to be placed [illegible] the country and [illegible]

[illegible] her, [illegible] loss [illegible] the [illegible] Georgia [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Virginia [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Texas [illegible] Arkansas [illegible] Louisiana [illegible] Florida [illegible] Alabama [illegible] Carolina [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] South Carolina

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, DEC. 8, 1863.

[illegible] of the message in the Senate and House was [illegible] with profound attention. Members sat at their [illegible] with a printed copy and read over it, word for [illegible] read by the Clerk, with occasional applause [illegible] portions, especially that relating to the finances and [illegible] President's solution of the apparent constitutional difficulties in the way of Congress [illegible] taking a census of the people.

[illegible] were present.

[illegible] Brandon, of Miss., was [illegible] his seat.

[illegible] Brandon presented the petition of [illegible] praying that the Government may [illegible] the Confederate States Treasury Notes [illegible] Bonds

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1863.

The News.

THE papers from the South bring us little or nothing in addition to what we had before. From the North we have no mail at all, owing to causes not necessary to mention.

The most important news by telegraph is that which announces the capture of the Northern defences of Knoxville by LONGSTREET, and the almost inevitable fall of the city with the forces in it. BROWNLOW has lost all his type and fixtures.

At last General BRAGG has been relieved of his command. This is official, we suppose, as he himself has made a farewell address upon the subject.

Few men in our army have been more bitterly assailed, even by those who could not and did not pretend to call in question his *loyalty* or courage. It now remains to be seen whether any other General will be able to effect more with the means placed at the disposal of the commander of the army of Tennessee. Perhaps, if General LEE went out there the position of things might be changed, since it is evident that every effort would be strained to furnish him with all the men and material which he might demand.—But as yet we do not think it possible to say definitely who will be appointed to the permanent command of the army of Tennessee. HARDEE we suppose will hold the position temporarily, as being the officer next in rank. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON may be ordered to assume command, but we are by no means certain.

[Daily Jour., 4th inst.

The first result of BRAGG's defeat at Chattanooga has already been realized in the raising of the seige of Knoxville and the relief of LONGSTREET in the direction of Virginia. The pall of Blessing rendered the storming of Lookout Mountain a military necessity for GRANT, and GRANT, who is bold persevering, and not easily discouraged, concentrated all his forces and accomplished his object. He may accomplish other things this Winter, but we think that his main effort will be directed towards strengthening himself in East Tennessee and Southeastern Tennessee, with the view of being in a favorable position to act with vigor at the opening of the campaign next year.

We do not feel like dwelling upon the situation in the Southwest. It is critical. The news, although not unexpected, is still of the less unfavorable. We may be prepared to hear the worst news, but until the worst has actually been heard we are willing to hope for the best, and the reverse of our worst expectations is hardly less depressing than if we had had no expectations on the subject.

It seems to be that General HARDEE has assumed command of the army recently under the command of General BRAGG. General HARDEE may not be positively a better general than his predecessor, but he has at least a negative advantage over him—he has not yet committed the crime of being unfortunate, whereas General BRAGG has. It is useless to go into a discussion to prove that this was not his fault. The reputation of misfortune, the *prestige* of failure must impair any man's power of being useful in command of an army. The men lose confidence and so do the officers. The foreboding of failure works its own accomplishment, for men under such circumstances, no matter how brave or patriotic, feel half defeated already.

We still have few or no fears for LONGSTREET's safety, although of course his expedition into East Tennessee has resulted in failure. The success of that expedition depended upon the ability of Gen. BRAGG to hold the enemy in check at Chattanooga. The failure of BRAGG involved that of LONGSTREET.

THE Legislature of the State of Georgia has passed a resolution requesting the Governor to order under arms, and cause to be enrolled immediately, every able-bodied male inhabitant of the State over the age of fifteen years, who is not now actually in the service of the State or of the Confederate States.

THE STEAMER ADVANCE.—The Bahama *Herald* of the 25th ult., reports the arrival there, on the 23d, of the steamer Advance, Capt. COOGAN, from Wilmington, with cotton to LAWYER & MCFARLIN. Some scattering reports unfavorable to the safety of this vessel, on her return trip to this port, we believe to be wholly groundless. These reports arose from the chase and alleged capture of a steamer some days since off the Bound. From what we believe to have been the programme of the Advance, we feel assured that she could not have been off the coast at the time when the alleged capture was made, nor likely to be for some days to come.

DO MOSQUITOES FREEZE IN DIXIE?—The poor, and the prayers of the not over well-clothed, they will have their wings singed off in the coming cold. But we doubt if either heat or cold will kill them. *We thought* it was cold on Sunday night, we know it was cold on Monday and Monday night; on Wednesday morning there was frost—on Thursday the diabolical mosquitoes sang and bit with vehemence. Big, speckled rascals they were, and are, for we regret to say that we only succeeded in killing two of them. And yet our sanctum had been without fire every night. Perhaps they sheltered themselves among the books and papers.

WAR IN THE WEST INDIES.—It may be remembered that sometime since the Spanish military authorities, claiming to act in accordance with the invitation of the people of the Dominican Republic, landed a force there and declared the territories of the Republic annexed or re-annexed to the crown of Spain, for the Spanish Government had never formally acknowledged the independence of its former colony. The territories claimed by the Dominican Republic constitute the Eastern portion of the Island of San Domingo or Hayti and comprise two-thirds of the Island, though with less than one-fourth of its population, being in fact identical with the portion of the Island formerly belonging to Spain, the Southern and Western portion at the same time belonging to France, but now forming the Black Republic or "Empire" of Hayti.

It would appear that the Spanish chiefs in Saint Domingo have been abusing their power in every way, treating the Dominicans as a conquered people, plundering and oppressing them without measure.

The Dominicans claiming that the act of their President PEDRO SANTANA, in inviting the Spaniards, was not the act of, or authorized by the people, but on the contrary a treacherous surrender of their rights and liberties, have taken up arms and have hemmed in the Spanish troops in the city of San Domingo. An act of INDEPENDENCE has been issued by the Dominicans at Santiago, setting forth these facts—denying the right or power of President SANTANA to deliver up the country to Spain, and dwelling upon the acts of outrage and oppression perpetrated by those sent to represent the Spanish power among the Dominican people. The manifesto, which is signed by a large number of Dominicans, including the most wealthy and respectable of the people, appeals to the world at large, and especially to the Queen of Spain, against the injustice and outrages of her representatives in first imposing a foreign yoke upon an independent people, and next in exercising the power thus acquired in a tyrannous, oppressive and rapacious spirit.

General PRIM, the Spanish Commander in those parts has sought permission from Hayti to cross 6,000 troops over her territory to act against the Dominicans, but has been refused, for Hayti claims a right of government over the whole island, and thus it is that the milk and molasses colored people of San Domingo are sought after by all manner of men both black and white. The Haytiens have been unable to conquer them, and if the Spaniards succeed they will make a bad bargain.

DR. R. W. GIBBES offers to sell out the *South Carolinian* and *Columbia Banner* office, with the papers, daily, tri-weekly and weekly, Bindery, Job office and all appurtenances. This offers a good chance for investment.

SALT at Turk's Island is quoted at eight cents per bushel, exclusive of the crown duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

BEAST BUTLER is represented as making vigorous preparations at Norfolk for a winter campaign in North Carolina.

MEXICAN EMPIRE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times intimates that the French Government intends to apply to the United States for recognition of the new *regime* in Mexico on condition that the French leave the country as soon as Maximilian is firmly seated on the throne. The story is doubtful.

The following is one of the latest things attributed to Lincoln:

When some one charged Gen. Grant, in the President's hearing, with drinking too much liquor, Mr. Lincoln, recalling General Grant's successes, said that if he could find out what brand of whiskey Grant drank, he would send a barrel of it to all the other commanders.

Persons visiting their friends in the army would do well to take their blankets with them, for neither officers nor men have enough to share even with brothers and fathers. When the visit is completed they might do another good thing, and that is leave their blankets with their army friends.

The following orders of Gen. BRAGG on resigning, and Gen. HARDEE on assuming, command of the army of Tennessee, are from the special despatches to the Atlanta *Intelligencer*:

Gen. Bragg's Farewell Order.

DALTON, Dec. 2

The following order has been issued from headquarters:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 214.

Upon renewed application to the President his consent has been obtained for the relinquishment of the command of this army. It is accordingly transferred to Lieut. Gen. Hardee.

The announcement of this separation is made with unfeigned regret. An association of more than two years, which bind together a commander and his trusted troops, cannot be severed without deep emotion.—For a common cause, dangers shared on many hard fought fields have cemented bonds which time can never impair. The circumstances which render this step proper will be appreciated by every good soldier and true patriot. The last appeal the General has to make to the gallant army which has so long nobly sustained him, is to give his successor that cordial and generous support so essential to the success of our arms. In that successor, you have a veteran whose brilliant reputation you have aided to achieve. To the officers of my general staff who have so long zealously and successfully struggled against serious difficulties to support the army and myself, is due, in a great degree, what little success and fame we have achieved. Bidding them and the army an affectionate farewell, they have the blessings and prayers of a grateful friend.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

Gen. Hardee's Orders on Assuming Command.

DALTON Dec. 2.

On assuming command Lieutenant General Hardee issued the following General Order to the soldiers of the Army of Tennessee:

"General Bragg having been relieved from duty with this army, the command has devolved upon me.—The steady purpose—the unflinching courage and unsullied patriotism of the distinguished leader who has shared your fortunes for more than two years, will long be remembered by the army and the country he served so well.

I desire to say, on assuming command, that there is no cause for discouragement. The overwhelming numbers of the enemy forced us back from Missionary Ridge, but the army is still intact and in good heart; our losses were small and were rapidly replaced. The country is looking to you with painful interest. I feel I can rely upon you. The weak tide need to be cheered by the constant successes of the victors of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, and requires such stimulant to sustain their courage and resolution. Let the past take care of itself. We care most to secure the future.

(Signed.) W. J. HARDEE,
Lieut. General.

Address of Frederick the Great.

To the Generals and Higher Officers, December 4, 1757, before the Battle near Leuthen.

GENTLEMEN—You are aware that while I was obliged to stop the progress of the French and Austrians, Prince Charles, of Lothringen, has succeeded in taking Schweidnitz, beating the duke of Bavaria, and in making himself master of Breslau; the capital of my Silesia and a part of my province is thus lost, together with all the provisions and ammunition therein contained, and my troubles would be very great, if I placed not an unbounded confidence in your courage, firmness and love of your country, which you have shown on so many occasions.

I acknowledge these services rendered to our fatherland and to me, with the tenderest movements of my heart.

There is almost not one amongst you who has not distinguished himself by some great and honorable deed: therefore, I flatter myself you will fall short in nothing which the State has a right to expect of your valor, if circumstances demand it. This epoch approaches; I should believe I had done nothing, if I left the Austrians in possession of Silesia; mark, therefore, I shall attack the army of Prince Charles, although nearly three times stronger, wherever I find it, and in opposition to all the rules of the art of war.

At this juncture the number of the enemy is not the question, nor the importances of his position; for all this I hope the strong hearts of my army and the exact obedience to my orders, will overcome. I must venture this blow, or everything is lost; we must annihilate the enemy, or his batteries will bury us. Thus I intend to act. Communicate my orders to all the officers of the army, and prepare the privates for the work which must soon follow, informing them that I consider myself entitled to unconditional discipline. However, if you remember that you are Prussians, you will certainly make yourself worthy of this preference; if there should be one amongst you who tears to divide with me all the danger, he can obtain his dismission to day, and will not receiving from me the least reproach. [We follow your Majesty unto death! Our all and our blood for our King! called out loud the officers, and the King proceeded.]

Before now I was convinced that none of you would forsake me. I count, therefore, totally on your faithful assistance, and on the certain victory. Should I fall, and not be able to reward you, our fatherland must do it. Go now into the camp, and repeat to your battalions what I have said. "If any regiment of horses should not fall upon the enemy at once, as ordered, they shall, after the battle dismount, and be put into the garrison! and that battalion of foot, which only hesitates one minute, shall lose its standards and sabres, and the decorations from its uniforms, be it wheresoever it may! Now, gentlemen, fare well. Shortly we shall have either beaten the enemy, or we shall never see each other again."

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY IN THE NORTH.—A work has lately been published at Louisville, Ky., which, it is said, "defends the existence of slavery upon scriptural, theological, geological, religious, political, economical, and all other possible ground." The author says it "irrefutably proves the propriety of slavery by Nature, the first ten chapters of Genesis, and the Constitution of the United States." It is entitled "The Philosophy of Slavery."

Another work which has for its title "Is Slavery Sin?" has been published at Indianapolis. This is principally composed of discussions on the subject between Judge Jeremiah Smith and various lay and clerical members of the Christian Church at Union City, Ind.

These publications show that there are still at the North numbers who have not yielded their reason and their common sense captive to the fanaticism and infidelity of the New England scripes and pharisees. It must not be supposed, however, that they are therefore any the less rancorous in the desire to subjugate and despoil the South. The probability rather is that they would like to be able to profit by the value of our slaves as well as by our other property.

Mobile Tribune.

A REMARKABLE GIRL—They have at one of the numerous exhibitions in New York "the tallest girl in the world," of which a paper says:

This is a young lady of seventeen years of age, who has reached the amazing height of eight feet one inch and is still growing. The giant boy, who is now at Barnum's, is eight feet high, the girl surpassing him by an inch; but as the height of the softer sex averages a much smaller figure than that of men, the contrast presented in the case of the girl is still more marvelous. Her face, her arms, her fingers, her feet, are in proper proportion to her great height—tremendous in size and length. Her foot is fifteen inches long, and its width exceeds the length of many a lady's dainty pedestal. The fingers are huge. An ordinary arm by the side of this lady's looks puny and stunted. Her knee reaches nearly to the hip of a person of ordinary height. She is agreeable and pleasant in manner, quite handsome for her size, and well proportioned. A lady of usual height standing beside her seems the veriest infant.

The sensation of a person on seeing this lady rise to her feet is one of positive fright. To watch her onward progress with raised eyes is appalling to a person unprepared for the sight. To use the expression of a little girl who saw her rising from her chair, "Why, she keeps going up." A lady of five feet six—and a lady of that height is considered quite tall—walks under her arm without stooping. Her weight, considering her size, is not remarkable, being three hundred and seventy-nine pounds.

The giantess's dresses are being rapidly made to be ready if possible for her appearance on Monday.—They take twenty-two yards of cloth. All her clothes, of course, have to be made for her by special measure, and very large measure.

The Young lads's mother is in the city. She is a small, slightly built lady, with an infant, the brother of the giantess, which any man can dangle at the ends of his fingers. The infant will have to grow amazinly fast ever to reach his sister's proportions.

Alabama.

James Wood, the founder of a secret union league in Tallapoosa and Coosa counties, Alabama, was hung by some members of a cavalry company last week. Among the ignorant in some portions of Coosa and Tallapoosa, he had disseminated his treasonable sentiments to a considerable extent, and a good many had joined his band of traitors.—*Mississippian.*

WASHINGTON AS IT IS.— Washington is becoming so vile and corrupt that even the Yankees have to cry out against it. A Yankee editor, who was on a recent visit there, speaks of it as modern Sodom and Gomorrah. He says:

Vagabonds and swindlers, the scum and offscourings of all countries, reeling rowdies, in and out of shoulder-straps, crowd the streets, and pollute the air with blasphemy. Women of the town—the creatures and victims of debauchery, in voluptuous carriages—flaunt in open day, shameless and unrebuked. The days are open, bold, God defying profligacy. The night riotous swindling and plundering. The National Capital has became an Argean stable that wants cleannig badly. It is a pity that a purifying army of some kind could not sweep it clear of its corruption, even if it had to be purified by fire.

Northern news.

The merchants of New York are out in a long appeal to the Yankee Secretary of the Navy, begging him to put down the Confederate privateers. They complain most bitterly of the havoc done by them on the Yankee shipping. The Yankee merchants say, that, apart from the loss, "it is humiliating to our pride as citizens of the first naval power on earth, that a couple of indifferently equipped Confederate cruisers should for so long a period threaten our commerce with annihilation."—The letter again says that "it is humiliating that their commerce on the high seas should have been left so unprotected as to induce Confederate insolence to attack our flag at almost the entrence of our harbors and to actually blockade our merchantmen at the Cape of Good Hope recently." The Yankee Secretary replied, and says that he has done all in his power "to capture the privateers;" that "swift steamers have constantly been in pursuit of them;" and hopes to be "soon able to dispatch a larger force to pursue the Confederate cruisers." The Herald say that the subject has long wounded the pride of every citizen of the republic; despairs of Secretary Welles doing anything; and trusts to Congress "to bag the Confederates."

Widening the Chasm.

The people of the United States have deliberately chosen, as the Charleston *Mercury* says, the alternative of our subjection or our eternal hate. So ignorant were the people of the Confederate States of the detestable characteristics of their Northern associates of the U. S., that if any concessions had been made previous to their secession, simply guaranteeing the rights plainly bestowed by the Constitution of the United States upon the immediate matter then in agitation—our territories—the people of the Confederate States would have continued in political association with them. But they were drunk with a prosperity coming from our resources and labor. They despised us on account of our previous submission to their profitable and aggressive use of the General Government at our expense. They haughtily insisted on our obedience to a vulgar sectional majority, constituting one of the worst forms of despotism. Driving us to measures of security, the gulf of disunion opened before them, to swallow up the resources of their vaunted prosperity.

They had all along boasted that it was *their* superior sagacity, *their* energy and institutions, which had lifted them up to such a height of vast wealth and strength, and not their use of the Southern markets and Southern produce. The Southern people were a weak, semi-barbarous, corrupt and cowardly race. All the manhood, virtue and elements of greatness were with them. Why, then, did they not let us alone in separation?—Here was an opportunity to get clear of the odium of our institutions, for which they affected to believe that they were responsible. Here was a grand occasion for the resplendant virtues of the North to shine forth among the nations of the earth, unpolluted by the contamination of the South? Why did they not dare a destiny for themselves. Because their professions were lies, and their prosperity unconstitutional robbery; and when their professions were tested by the stern reality of disunion, they shrunk back aghast at the ruin which their falsehoods, and frauds, and oppressions, and fanatical intermeddling had at last brought upon them. To have submitted to the righteous assertion of their own by the Confederate States was, of course, totally inconsistent with their whole policy of wrong and robbery.

They grew the sword to coerce us, complacently declaring that we were too feeble and insignificant, that a very few months of war would bring us into subjection to them. They have sent forth their armies against us, and in every fight, where our forces were at all equal, we have defeated them; but they still persevere in their bloody purpose, and the war deepens and widens. That hate, which sympathy first inspired in the greater part of the Confederate States, they are spreading, by the experience of actual suffering. Our coasts are desolated—our people are driven from their homes, and their houses laid in ashes. The women—the children of the Confederate States labor and hate, in the great cause which puts in peril the lives of their fathers husbands, brothers and friends. The gulf of separation grows every day blacker and broader.

SUFFERINGS OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.—Under this head, the Philadelphia Inquirer says that much have been the depredations by "rebel" cruisers that not only is two-thirds of the carrying trade of the country done in British bottoms, but American vessels have also changed hands in consequence of the present state of things. Of twenty-three sailing vessels advertised in Boston last Thursday, for foreign voyages, sixteen were described as foreign ships, and chiefly British. In illustration of the same point, Crashow & Co's London freight circular for November, after a long list of American ships lately sold by that firm, gives the list of American ships, exclusive of regular packets, in that port, numbering but fifteen against forty at the same date last year. Of these fifteen eight have discharged their cargoes, so that their destination is known; and of these eight four are sold, one is for sale, one is in the Admiralty court, one disengaged, and one loading for New York.

MULE HAIR FOR HATS.—Mr. Barnes, of Barnes' Cross Roads, Ala., has shown to the editor of the Clayton Banner, an elegant, substantial hat, manufactured from the hair shorn from a young mule, with the addition of a small portion of wool.

GREAT EATING.—We heard of a man, yesterday, who had just eaten at one meal a roasted pig weighing fifteen pounds, together with other things in proportion. This story may seem extravagant, but we are assured that it is true. After all it does not come up to the eating of some of the epicures of the olden time. Theodoret relates that a woman of Syria was in the habit of eating thirty fowls a day without being satisfied. A parson named Phagon, in presence of Emperor Amelina, is said to have devoured a bear, a sheep, and a pig. The Emperor Claudius Albinus, ate, one morning at breakfast five hundred figs, a hundred peaches, ten melons, a hundred becaficos, forty oysters and a large quantity of raisins. The Emperor Maximilian became so fat, in consequence of excessive eating that his wife's bracelets only served him for finger-rings. Wonder how much our hotel-keepers would require such eaters to pay for board these times of scarcity and high prices.

Exchange Paper.

RECONSTRUCTION—WHAT IS IT?—The dream of a few men who ought to be in an Insane Asylum. Carry out their idea, and the South will have the old protective tariffs imposed upon her; constant negro stealing all along the line that separates the free from the slave States, and another devastating war with the abolitionists in less than ten years.

SUBJUGATION—WHAT IS IT?—Confiscation of the real and personal estate of every Southerner who aided and abetted "the rebellion;" emancipation of the slaves and a military despotism, with the lash and the dungeon to keep down the proud spirits of our people. Yankee customs, Yankee laws, Yangee taskmasters would reduce the South to a state of degradation appalling to human contemplation.

INDEPENDENCE—WHAT IS IT?—Liberty of speech and of the press; security of life, limb, property; unequalled commercial and agricultural prosperity; a Republic so grand and glorious that, like the adgel St. John saw sitting in the sun, will be seen of all the world and admired of men from generation to generation—*Southern Punch.*

GUERRILLAS TO BE SHOT.—A letter from the headquarters of Mead's army says: "An order has been issued that all guerillas captured are to be immediately shot. This order, if enforced, will soon check the depredations of these desperate brigands, who have too long been allowed to carry on their operations without the fear of summary punishment if they fall into the hands of our troops."

From the Columbia Guardian.

The Iron Rams.

It has been generally concluded that the simultaneous action of the English and French Governments in detaining the new steam rams built or building in the English and French dock yards for the "Emperor of China," was but the premonition of the final decision against their being allowed to depart for their real destination. But it does not follow, and is by no means certain. The London *Post*—organ of Lord Palmerston—has a long article upon the subject in which it is considered probable that the courts will pronounce the detention of Mr. Laird's vessels to have been illegal.—And what is more to the point and more surprising, in the position of that journal that in case of such decision, there *ought to be no new legislation* in time of war to aid one belligerent against another. Lord John Russell evidently desires and expects such supplementary and *ex post facto* legislation, but we hope, as we are inclined to believe, that the question will then be placed where his influence will not be overruling. The Parliament of Great Britain is said to be really in favor of the South. Beecher, we believe, admits it. If the measure of special legislation desired by Russell, be pressed upon it, the opportunity will be afforded it to do not so much a service to the Confederate States, but an act of simple justice, and to preserve the honor, integrity, and consistency of the British Legislature.

The action of England in this matter will very likely be coincided in by France, which is in sentiment more friendly to us, and from interest more inclined to do us service.

We give the extracts from the *Post*:

"On the one hand the future interests of this country must be regarded, and on the other, the obvious infringement of the spirit if not of the letter, of neutrality, by legislating to meet the requirements of one of the contending parties. On the one side, policy and international law impress the necessity of preventing vessels intended to be used against a friendly State leaving our shores. On the other, honor and dignity dissuade from introducing changes which can operate only against the weaker of the two belligerents, between whom we are desirous of standing perfectly neutral.—The position is a difficult one for the British government, and it may not be less so for the Legislature."

Then comes the last and most significant paragraph, in which the government newspaper expresses a real opinion:

"The act is silent about the building of ships, and prohibits solely their being armed or equipped with the object of being used against a friendly State. But does the building of a vessel which can be employed as a ram for running down others constitute an infringement of the act? Some say yes, whilst other no less respectable authorities say no. Supposing the courts of law say no, ought the Legislature to interpose and supply the deficiency in the law? This question may, in fact, be submitted to the Legislature, and if so its reply will demand the exercise of the greatest prudence and the greatest discrimination. To our mind the most fitting answer which could be given would be to the effect that this country had framed its laws with the view of enforcing neutral obligations, and that if those laws are proved to be defective it must await a time when suitable modification can be introduced without prejudice to the interests of a particular State."

Here Lord Palmerston's organ not only deprecates any new law made expressly to hold these vessels, but implies that such new legislation cannot now be made "without prejudice to the interests of a particular State."

The "particular State" meant is the Southern Confederacy. The language here used is noteworthy.—Thus it is that formal and official rejection of our claims to national existence and power is set at naught by involuntary conviction and unconscious admission of it as a *fact*. They adjure, curse and detest the heresy of the Confederate nationality, they term it the "so-called," but in their hearts (and occasionally, it finds vent in words) they are obliged to say *E pur si muove!*

Sebastopol Eight Years After the Siege.

Having lately returned from a fortnight's visit to the Crimea, it may possibly interest some of your readers to hear how I found Sebastopol and its neighborhood looking in 1863. One is at once struck with the desolation that prevails on each side of the harbor.—There are, indeed, a few guns mounted on Fort Constantine, and the Russian ensign waves over it, but the other forts on the North side are crumbling to pieces, and not a gun nor a soldier is visible along the whole range of these once formidable works. At the entrance of the harbor are the few wormeaten hulks lately raised by Col. Gowen, and off South Bay lies the Admiral's steam yacht, whilst a few coasters are laden with shot and broken shell, the *reliquiæ Danaum* of 1854-55, at the further extremity, and these are the representatives of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea in 1863. Landing at the quay, where now no Russian official accosts the suspicious stranger, a walk of two hundred yards leads to the hotel, kept by one M. Wizzd, formerly head waiter of the clubhouse, the ruins of which are immediately adjoining.

Of all the British cemeteries we visited, we scarcely found one that had received any injury beyond the unavoidable decay which eight Crimean winters must bring with them. Around each enclosure, small or large, low solid walls have been built, and are kept in good repair. On Cathcart's Hill, though the grass has grown over many of the flat tombstones, we only noticed one headstone that had been injured; it was one which marked the grave of a Colonel of the 55th regiment, and on inquiry was found that it was blown down in a gale last winter. In the adjoining cemeteries, where some hundreds of our brave soldiers rest, it was gratifying to see that even the round shot which eight or nine years ago some friendly hand placed as a border to his comrade's grave remains undisturbed. What has been said of Cathcart's Hill applies equally to the graves of the Light Division, and, in fact, to all the large enclosures. Wild flowers spring up luxuriantly above them all, and there is no appearance of any intrusion either of man or beast.

Gen. Pelissier's headquarters and Lord Raglan's houses are inhabited by Tartars, who have taken great pride in preserving everything that tells of their departed glory. The huts still surround Lord Raglan's quarters which once sheltered his staff; a small table in the room where he died records the fact. Kadikoi and Balaclava are as quiet as the grave, some few small boats lying idle in the harbor, our quay rotting to pieces, and our huts now occupied by returning Tartars, whose only occupation seems to be fishing for the treasure trove, the sad mementoes of the awful gale of November 14, 1854. A bag full of sovereigns was fished up a few days before our arrival. The field of Balaclava is now dotted with vineyards, and is by no means good galloping ground in '63. All our batteries remain much as we left them. The trenches can be traced for miles.

They have fallen in, as might be expected, but every position is recognizable at a glance. Inkerman's heights are thickly covered with brushwood, though the batteries are easily discerned, and the camps are also well distinguished, though the grass has grown over the paved streets that intersected the lines. The Redan monument is in a disgraceful state; the inscription has been almost entirely obliterated. Some vandals have cut their names on it, and even large pieces out of it for keepsakes, and the wall round it is broken down in several places. The Redan itself is unaltered in general appearance, though gradually crumbling into the ditch, and vineyards are quietly springing up in its rear. The Malakoff remains a mass of ruin; in fact, nothing has been done since the war to alter the appearance of the town, save the rebuilding of a line of barracks near the docks, where the present garrison, consisting of one battalion, is quartered.

If possible the desolation is more apparent on the North than on the South side. You can traverse the whole line of fortifications and meet with neither soldier nor gun; the ramparts are falling into their fosse, the walls have sunk, though the general appearance is that of desertion rather than destruction. There are said to be three thousand inhabitants now in Sebastopol; we scarcely met thirty.—*London Morning Post.*

TROUBLES AT HOME.—The Milledgeville Union publishes some very plain remarks about "Our Troubles at home." The paper does not endeavor to smooth over matters, but utters some undeniable truths about the present condition of affairs.

The cause for which the war was commenced, has been lost sight of; our own people from fighting a common enemy who is invading our soil, have turned to fighting each other. Gouging is the word. We are fighting each other harder than we have ever fought the enemy. And what are to be the consequences?—Why, the fight will go on until the Yankees come into our midst and stop it. When the hordes of the Yankee army press upon the cities and rich lands of middle and Southern Georgia as they have lately done upon the rich farms of our citizens in the valley of Dade county—when our citizens are stripped of house, home, property—when they see their negroes, horses, cattle, cotton, and grain seized, themselves insulted, and refused one cent of compensation, then this war of our own people will cease. But alas! the lesson will have been learned too late.

An Appeal from Hon. B. H. Hill.—Now is Your Time.

More than half the men—officers and privates—on Gen. Bragg's muster rolls, are absent from duty. They are wearing the uniform and receiving the pay, but are spending their time on railroads, at hotels, at the houses of unsuspecting kindness in the country, and taking pleasure walks and rides with thoughtless women.

This is the only reason why the battle of Chattanooga was lost. Everywhere I find officers floating about through the country. If they had been at their posts, Gen. Bragg could have been before Nashville this day.

"Tell the ladies to drive them to the army," said the faithful and noble Longstreet to me a few days ago.—"They get up false leaves of absence," he added, "and the people, especially the women at home, must drive them back. Not one-fourth of them have any excuse, but indisposition to do duty, and of all the army, those who are absent are least entitled to the kindness of the people and the notice of the ladies."

These are the pointed and truthful words of a great General who is always at his post.

These men can now redeem themselves This is the most favorable hour in the progress of this struggle to bring the war to a close.

Let every man at once repair to the army. When the muster-rolls are calling, let every man not actually disabled answer, "I'm here." If they will but do this, Grant's army can be destroyed. He cannot live in the interior of Georgia. Don't criticize Gen. Bragg. Stay where he stays, and be as earnest in the discharge of your duties, and no one will have cause to complain, but all abundant cause to rejoice.

Let the press, the people, the old men and the ladies, ply the absentees, and make them feel what is true—that absence is *per se* disreputable. Let nothing but absolute sickness excuse. No man can serve two masters; "and no man belonging to the army can discharge his duty in any other position." This was Gen. Longstreet's emphatic expression.

I do believe if all the absentees will at once return to the army, General Bragg will be able to capture or destroy Grant's army, and when this is done the war cannot last, for Lincoln's power will be broken.

But if the absentees remain away—General Bragg with only forty per cent. of his army present and sixty per cent. absent—cannot prevent Grant from getting a permanent foot hold in Georgia, and no man can measure the sacrifices that must accrue.

Gen. Lee's army is weakened almost as much from the same cause. If he shall lose a battle it will be only because officers and privates are railroad passengers, hotel guests and lady gallants, instead of being soldiers.

Extreme men now govern the United States They mean our subjugation and ruin. We must fight as long as these men are in power. When the people of the United States shall drive these men from power and repudiate their extreme measures and cease to invade and rob us, there will be an honorable door open for discussion. But never before. Until that door shall be opened by our enemies let our people count no disaster as intolerable, and regard every interest as protected only by a vigorous prosecution of the war. Let every man of the army be in camp, and let every man not of the army produce something to sustain those in camp.

To fight the extreme men and keep our ears open to the reasonable and just men of the United States, is the only road to peace and honor.

In this union alone we have no cause to be discouraged. If Grant shall follow Bragg into the interior and the absentees will return promptly to duty, we can convert an apparent disaster into the greatest victory of the war. The chain of the extreme men in the United States will then be broken, and the door I speak of will be opened.

B. H. HILL.

MACON, Nov. 30, 1863.

Upon this the Macon *Telegraph* makes the following remarks, which exhibit a fearful state of things:

SENATOR HILL'S COMMUNICATION.—We call the earnest attention of our people, old and young, men and women, to the statements of Senator Hill. They need no corroboration, but two weeks ago we learned, from a most reliable source, that out of 103,000, the number of names enrolled in Gen. Bragg's army, only forty thousand were present for duty. What can be expected in such a state of affairs as this? Certainly nothing less than we have got. Thirty thousand effective men pitched against a hundred thousand! Is it any wonder that we hear bad news? Have we any right to listen for anything else? In the name of reason let the fighting men gather to their commands. Let public opinion come to the aid of the suffering heroes in the front, who are fighting at these terrible odds, and fill up the ranks again.

Singular Traits of Song Birds.

A gentleman of my acquaintance had an American mocking bird in such health and vigour that it was constantly singing or else imitating the various sounds it heard. In order to try the powers of the bird, the owner purchased a fine sky-lark. When placed in the same room with the mocking bird, the song of the former was heard in echo through the house, as if it were chanting "on flut'ring wings" its well known welcome to the rising sun. The mocking bird was silent for sometime, but at last broke forth in the strains of the "aerial soarer," louder and clearer, as if mounting and stretching its wings towards heaven. The lark was silent that moment, nor was a joyous note ever heard afterward. Willing to test the power of the mocking bird still further, an unusually large price was given for a black bird celebrated for its vocal powers. It was placed in the same room with the mocking bird. Early in the morning its songs were resumed, and its charming notes were warbled forth with all the sweetness and modulation which may be heard in its native "thorny brakes," The mocking bird listened and was silent for a time, when all at once its note were heard to issue forth, but louder and sweeter than those of the woodland songster. The poor black bird heard them, felt that it was conquered, remained silent, drooped, pined, and died. From the above facts, emulation would seem to be one of the exciting causes of the songs of the birds. When their powers are excelled, they appear to feel disgraced at being conquered, and to lose all inclination to renew their former efforts.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.—Much has been said respecting occupations open to women; the census has its disclosures upon that subject. The enumerators found in 1861 among the women of England 10 bankers, 7 money leaders, 271 commercial clerks, 25 commercial travellers, 54 brokers, 38 merchants, 29 farriers, 419 printers, 3 shepherds, 43,961 outdoor agricultural labourers; 13 ladies were doctors, 2 were bonesetters, 6 were reporters, or short hand writers, 3 paid clerks, 4 choristers, 4 teachers of elocution, 17 dentists, 2 knackers, 4 conjurers, 1 astronaomer, 8 "naturalists." Some of the other sex gave rather curious descriptions of themselves. Fifteen called themselves natural philosophers; one described himself as a lexicographer, another as a chronologist, and one wrote himself down "orator." Of others we have rather mysterious accounts—3 were glyphographers, 3 geometers, 9 gamptulicon manufacturers, 8 tuffers, 33 boat leggers, 15 reed makers, 29 mungo merchants, 12 beetle makers. It is a novelty in an English census volume to find 42 gold-miners; and a wonder to learn that there still linger two toothpick makers. Among persons blind from their birth were found 3 town-criers 3 ministers & a scripture reader, a schoolmistress, 2 messengers or porters, 7 shoemakers, a tailor, 10 agricultural labourers, 3 laundresses, and three dressmakers. In the workhouse were 3 half-pay officers, a clergyman, 10 solicitors, 15 surgeons, an author, 58 schoolmasters, and 70 schoolmistresses. Not merely poor, but in prison for debt, were 42 officers in the army, 3 in the navy, 9 clergymen or ministers, 4 barristers, 32 solicitors, 2 physicians, 13 surgeons, authors, 18 schoolmasters, 2 schoolmistresses, 10 "gentlemen." Still worse off in lunatic asylums, there were 85 clergymen, 10 ministers, 106 half-pay officers, 22 barristers, 60 solicitors, 4 physicians, 61 surgeons, 3 authors, 54 schoolmasters and 80 schoolmistresses.

A Paris letter gives the following statement of French extravagance:

The fine ladies here spend endless sums of money on their wardrobes during the carnival; but at the seaside they are still more extravagant. Some disdain to wear a gown twice in public. One fair dame of my acquaintance, not many days ago, left Paris with nine large trunks in her luggage, all filled with finery. The rage for novelty among this class is very absurd. They hardly ever give a thought to what is beautiful; provided it is new and eccentric they are satisfied. Some wear leathern cross-belts studded with little silver knobs in imitation of nails. Others vie with the flamingo in the flaming color of their petticoats. A lady who bears the titles of Princess and Ambassadress has at Trouville made it the fashion to dress *a la brigand*. Daggers are, therefore, making for ladies' girdles, and, it is expected that next winter all the belles will consider a poinard a necessary ornament for a ball. But there was never seen such a joke in brass and leather as these affairs. They are all sheath, having no blade attached to the handles.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 3d inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. HENRY GROTE, to Miss SARAH COLEMAN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 4th, 1863.

Two hundred and fifty more prisoners were received last night, picked up by our cavalry in their pursuit of the enemy, representing five corps of infantry and three divisions of cavalry. Our scouts report the enemy's infantry force to have fallen back to Fauquier, behind the Rappahannock, leaving only their cavalry in Culpeper county. The enemy burnt and destroyed everything in the country occupied during their stay this side of the Rapidan, reducing nearly all the inhabitants to beggary.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

BRISTOL, Dec. 4th, 1863.

The siege of Knoxville is progressing, and the cannonading is represented as being very heavy. Gen. Ransom is reported as having captured a large ammunition train, en route for Knoxville. The Railroad will be opened in a few days to Strawberry Plains. The work on the bridges is progressing finely.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, GEA., Dec. 4, 1863.

The latest accounts represent that Longstreet, with a part of his command, made an unsuccessful attack on Knoxville. His loss was very small. He then raised the siege and marched towards Abingdon.

General Bushrod Johnston had succeeded in effecting a junction with Longstreet, without the loss of his supply train, as previously reported.

Gen. Vaughan, with his command, and one of Cheatham's regiments, was at Charleston, endeavoring to make his way to North Carolina

Our forces are in possession of Ringgold. Nothing from the front.

FROM DALTON—LONGSTREET RETREATING TO VIRGINIA.

ATLANTA, Dec. 4th, 1863.

The Intelligencer has a special dispatch dated Dalton, Dec. 4th, which says that Gen. Ledbetter arrived here yesterday from Knoxville. He left there last Sunday. Longstreet on the same day made an unsu